Parties

Applicants

(71)【出願人】

【識別番号】

390039974

【氏名又は名称】

日本純薬株式会社

【住所又は居所】

東京都中央区日本橋本石町3丁目3番4号

Inventors

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】

波切 行雄

【住所又は居所】

神奈川県横浜市鶴見区江ケ崎3番63号 日本純薬株式会社鶴見工場内

(72)【発明者】

【氏名】

中野 隆裕

【住所又は居所】

神奈川県横浜市鶴見区江ケ崎3番63号 日本純薬株式会社鶴見工場内

Agents

(74)【代理人】

【弁理士】

【氏名又は名称】

幸田 全弘

Abstract

(57)【要約】

【目的】

芯物質である無機質微粒子を、カプセル化に 使用した被膜物質によって有効に助長するこ とのできるマイクロカプセルの製法を提供す (71) [Applicant]

[Identification Number]

390039974

[Name]

NIHON JUNYAKU CO., LTD.

[Address]

Tokyo Chuo-ku Nihonbashi Hongoku-cho 3-Chome third 4*

(72) [Inventor]

[Name]

** Yukio

[Address]

Kanagawa Prefecture Yokohama City Tsurumi-ku * [ke] *third 63* Nihon Junyaku Co., Ltd. Tsurumi factory *

(72) [Inventor]

[Name]

Nakano Takahiro

[Address]

Kanagawa Prefecture Yokohama City Tsurumi-ku * [ke] *third 63* Nihon Junyaku Co., Ltd. Tsurumi factory *

(74) [Attorney(s) Representing All Applicants]

[Patent Attorney]

[Name]

Koda **

(57) [Abstract]

[Objective]

With coating substance which uses inorganic fine particle which is a core substance, for encapsulation effectively production method of microcapsule which assist can do is

Page 2 Paterra® InstantMT® Machine Translation (U.S. Pat. Ser. No. 6,490,548; Pat. Pending Ser. No. 10/367,296)

る。

【構成】

(メタ)アクリル酸と、該(メタ)アクリル酸と共 重合可能な他のピニル系単量体との共重合で 得た共重合体の有機溶剤溶液中に、無機質微 粒子を添加し乳化状の分散液を生成する。

この分散液中の共重合体の(メタ)アクリル酸を中和し、得た共重合体中和物を架橋させて無機質物質を芯物質とし、共重合体中和物の架橋体を被膜物質としたマイクロカプセルを得る。

Claims

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

【請求項 2】

前記分散液は、芯物質を添加した有機溶剤溶液に界面活性剤を添加して生成したものであることを特徴とする請求項 1 記載のマイクロカプセルの製法。

Specification

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】

この発明は、酸化チタンなどの無機顔料やシリカ、アルミナ、ガラスフリット等の各種の 無機質微粒子を芯物質としたマイクロカプセ ルの製法に関するものである。 offered.

[Constitution]

inorganic fine particle is added in organic solvent solution of copolymer which is acquired with(meth) acrylic acid and with copolymerization of said (meth) acrylic acid and the copolymerizable other vinyl monomer, and dispersion of emulsified state is formed.

It neutralizes (meth) acrylic acid of copolymer in this dispersion, crosslinking doing copolymer neutral substance which is acquired, it designates inorganic substance as core substance, itobtains microcapsule which designates crosslinked article of copolymer neutral substance as the coating substance.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

In organic solvent solution of copolymer which is acquired with (meth) acrylic acid and withcopolymerization of said (meth) acrylic acid and copolymerizable other vinyl monomer ,adding inorganic fine particle which is a core substance , it forms dispersion of emulsified state ,neutralizes (meth) acrylic acid amount of aforementioned copolymer in the this dispersion , it designates inorganic fine particle as core substance by fact that crosslinking it does copolymer neutral substance which is acquired, production method . of microcapsule which designates that microcapsule whichdesignates crosslinked article of aforementioned copolymer neutral substance as coating substance isobtained as feature

[Claim 2]

As for aforementioned dispersion, adding boundary surfactant to the organic solvent solution which adds core substance, production method, of microcapsule which it states in Claim 1 which designates that it is something which it forms asfeature

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of Industrial Application]

this invention is something regarding production method of microcapsule whichdesignates titanium dioxide or other inorganic pigment and silica, alumina, glass frit or other various inorganic fine particle as core substance.

[0002]

【従来の技術】

マイクロカプセルは、ミクロン単位の微細な容器(カプセル)内に各種の物質を封じ込めたもので、カプセルを破壊することによって内部の芯物質を放出したり、封じ込めた芯物質をカプセルを通してゆるやかに放出するなど多岐に亘る利用ができるため、多くの有用性を持つものである。

[0003]

一般に無機物質を芯物質とし、高分子物質を 被膜物質としてマイクロカプセルを製造する 方法には、コアセルベーション法などの物理 化学的方法と、気中乾燥法や液中乾燥法など の物理的方法が知られている。

物理化学的方法として知られているコアセルベーション法は、被膜物質を構成するポリマーに対して易溶性の有機溶剤と、該ポリマーに対して不溶性の有機溶剤とを組み合わせて相分離によってマイクロカプセルとするものである。

[0004]

前記物理的方法における気中乾燥法には、転動流動コーテイング法とスプレードライング 法がある。

一方の転動流動コーテイング法は、芯物質となる粉体、たとえばガラス等の微粒子を気中に懸濁させながらエポキシ樹脂やメチルメタクリレート樹脂などの高分子物質を溶解させた塩化メチレン溶液を、前記微粒子に噴霧してマイクロカプセルを調製する方法である。

他方のスプレードライング法は、芯物質となる粉体を高分子物質からなる被膜物質を溶解した塩化メチレン溶液中に分散させ、この分散液を気中に噴霧して、瞬間的に溶剤を揮発 させて、粉体をコーテイングする方法である。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

前記のマイクロカプセルの製法にはそれぞれ 一長一短がある。

一方のコアセルベーション法は、被膜物質として無害で優れた被膜形成能を持つゼラチンを使用するか、もしくはゼラチン-アラビアゴ

[0002]

[Prior Art]

Because utilization which discharges core substance where microcapsule being something which encloses various substance inside microscopic vessel (capsule) of micron unit, discharges core substance of interior by fact that itdestroys capsule, encloses leniently through capsule and such asextends to diversity is possible, it is something which has many usefulness.

[0003]

inorganic substance is designated as core substance generally, coacervation method or other physicochemical method and air drying method and drying-in-liquid method or other physical method are known in method which produces microcapsule with polymeric substance as coating substance.

coacervation method which is known as physicochemical method vis-a-vis polymer which the coating substance configuration is done vis-a-vis organic solvent and said polymer of ease of solubility is something which is made microcapsule with phase separation combining the insoluble organic solvent.

[0004]

There is a rotation flow coating method and a spray-drying method in air drying method in theaforementioned physical method.

rotation flow coating method of one side while suspension doing powder, for example glass or other fine particle which becomes core substance in air spraying doing methylene chloride solution which melts epoxy resin and methyl methacrylate resin or other polymeric substance, in aforementioned fine particle, is method which manufactures microcapsule.

spray-drying method of other dispersing powder which becomes core substance in methylene chloride solution which melts coating substance which consists of polymeric substance, spraying doing this dispersion in air, volatilization doing solvent in instantaneous; is the method which powder coating is done.

[0005]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

Respectively there is a merits and demerits in production method of aforementioned microcapsule.

coacervation method of one side being harmless as coating substance, using gelatin which has coating forming ability which is superior or using gelatin -gum arabic and means ムを使用してコアセルベート滴を生成する手段が最も一般的であるが、相分離を生起させてマイクロカプセルを生成するために被膜物質の濃度、温度などの条件設定を厳密にする必要がある。

他方の物理的製法としての気中乾燥法など方法は、液の噴霧のための装置を必要とする。

[0006]

一般的に、これら公知の方法は、マイクロカプセルの製造面に主眼が置かれ、得られたマイクロカプセルの利用面についてはほとんど配慮されていない。

したがって、芯物質のみを利用する場合に、 この芯物質の利用に被膜物質が寄与して芯物 質の利用を助長するような考慮がなされてい ないのが実情である。

[0007]

発明者等はかゝる現状に鑑み、無機質微粒子を芯物質としたマイクロカプセルの利用面において、芯物質である無機質微粒子を、カプセル化に使用した被膜物質によってより有効に助長することができる新規なマイクロカプセルの製造を目的として鋭意研究試験の結果、この発明を完成するにいたったものである。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】

前記目的を達成するため、この発明のマイク 口カプセルの製法は、(メタ)アクリル酸 (メタ)アクリル酸と共重合体体のの 大重量体との共重合である共重合体を を主要を を主要を が物質であるは、します。 が物質であるは、します。 ののであるは、します。 ののであるは、します。 ののであるは、します。 ののであるは、します。 ののである。 による体中和物の架橋は、します。 のである。

[0009]

この発明において、芯物質とする無機質微粒子としては、酸化チタンなどの無機顔料やシリカ、アルミナ、ガラスフリットなどを挙げることができる。

which forms coacervate drop is most general, but phase separation occurring, it is necessary in order to form microcapsule to make concentration, temperature or other condition setting of the coating substance strict.

method such as air drying method as physical production method of other needs device for spraying of liquid.

[0006]

Generally, as for these known method, main lens is placed in productionaspect of microcapsule, concerning utilization aspect of microcapsule which is acquired is not considered for most part.

Therefore, when only core substance is utilized, coating substance contributing toutilization of this core substance, what consideration which utilization core substance assist is done has not done is actual condition.

[0007]

With coating substance which uses inorganic fine particle which is a core substance on theutilization aspect of microcapsule which considers inventor etc to the present state which catches, designates inorganic fine particle as core substance, for encapsulation compared to effectively with production of novel microcapsule which the assist result of diligent research test, completing this invention it is somethingwhich reachs point of it is possible as objective.

[0008]

[Means to Solve the Problems]

In order to achieve aforementioned objective, production method of microcapsule of this invention in organic solvent solution of copolymer which is acquired with(meth) acrylic acid and with copolymerization of said (meth) acrylic acid and the copolymerizable other vinyl monomer, adding inorganic fine particle which is a core substance, forms dispersion of emulsified state, neutralizes (meth) acrylic acid amount of aforementioned copolymer in this dispersion, It is something which designates that microcapsule which designates the inorganic fine particle as core substance by fact that crosslinking it does, copolymer neutral substance whichit acquires designates crosslinked article of aforementioned copolymer neutral substance as the coating substance is obtained as feature.

[0009]

titanium dioxide or other inorganic pigment and silica, alumina, glass frit etc can be listed at time of this inventing, as inorganic fine particle which is made core substance.

[0010]

有機溶剤に溶解させる(メタ)アクリル酸と、該(メタ)アクリル酸と共重合可能な他のビニル系単量体との共重合で得られる共重合体は、(メタ)アクリル酸と、(メタ)アクリル酸のアルキルエステル、たとえば(メタ)アクリル酸のメチル、エチル、ブチル、2-エチルヘキシル等のエステルとの共重合による共重合体の使用が好ましい。

(メタ)アクリル酸と、共重合可能な他のビル 二系単量体との配合割合には特に制限はない が、官能基を有するモノマーである(メタ)ア クリル酸は、おおむね少量(5 重量%以下)でよ い。

[0011]

かゝる共重合体を溶解する有機溶剤として は、トルエン、キシレン等を使用することが できる。

この共重合体の有機溶剤溶液に、前記芯物質である無機質微粒子を加えて乳化状の分散液となすものであるが、前記芯物質の添加の前、あるいは添加後に有機溶剤溶液中に界面活性剤を加えることが好ましく、これによって芯物質を均一に分散させた乳化状の分散液を得ることができる。

[0012]

【作用】

したがって、最終的に芯物質に包囲結合させた共重合体中和物の架橋体からなる被膜物質は、熱溶融によって前記無機質微粒子を相互に結合して一種のバインダーとなるので、たとえば、このマイクロカプセルの芯物質を他

[0010]

As for copolymer which is acquired with (meth) acrylic acid and withcopolymerization of said (meth) acrylic acid and copolymerizable other vinyl monomer whichare melted in organic solvent, use of copolymer is desirable withcopolymerization with (meth) acrylic acid and methyl, ethyl, butyl, 2- ethylhexyl or other ester of alkyl ester, for example (meth) acrylic acid of (meth) acrylic acid.

There is not especially restriction in proportion of (meth) acrylic acid and copolymerizable other [biruni] monomer. (meth) acrylic acid which is a monomer which possesses functional group may be the trace (5 weight % or less) in general.

[0011]

toluene, xylene etc can be used as organic solvent which melts this copolymer.

In organic solvent solution of this copolymer, dispersion of emulsified state it is somethingwhich is formed including inorganic fine particle which is a aforementioned core substance, but it is desirable before addition of aforementioned core substance orafter adding to add boundary surfactant in organic solvent solution, dispersion of the emulsified state which disperses core substance to uniform with this can beacquired.

[0012]

[Working Principle]

As production method of microcapsule of this invention being something whichdesignates inorganic fine particle as core substance, adds this core substance, to organic solvent solution of the copolymer which is acquired with (meth) acrylic acid and with copolymerization of said (meth) acrylic acid and copolymerizable other vinyl monomer, neutralizes (meth) acrylic acid amount of copolymer in dispersion of emulsified state which is formed, crosslinking doing copolymer neutral substance which it acquires, in order to form the microcapsule, microcapsule which it acquires is something being encircled andbeing connected with coating substance where surface of core substance consistsof crosslinked article of aforementioned copolymer neutral substance and.

Therefore, as for coating substance which consists of crosslinked article of copolymer neutral substance which it encircles connects to finally core substance, connecting theaforementioned inorganic fine particle mutually with hot melting, because it becomes the binder of one kind, when

物の表面に加熱によって結着する場合、加熱 することによって被膜物質を溶融させ、無機 質微粒子相互の結合および他物への結着を有 効に助長することができる。

また、より高温の加熱によって実質的に芯物質である無機質微粒子を溶融させて使用するような場合には、この高温加熱で融解した被膜物質が溶融した無機質微粒子に均一に溶け込んで、艶や光沢のある無機質微粒子の層を形成することができる。

[0013]

【実施例】

以下、実施例を示してこの発明のマイクロカプセルの製法によって、無機質微粒子を芯物質としたマイクロカプセルの製造例を詳細に説明する。

[0014]

実施例1

トルエンに、アロン S-1045(東亞合成化学工業株式会社のアクリル系共重合体の商品名)を2 重量%加えて全量 200g の混合溶液を生成し、この混合溶液に界面活性剤としてエマルゲン109P(花王株式会社の界面活性剤の商品名;以下同じ)35g を添加し、完全に溶解させて共重合体の有機溶剤溶液を得た。

この有機溶剤溶液に、ガラスフリット 100g を添加して撹拌によって均一分散させ、乳化 状態の分散液を調製した。

この分散液に、4%の苛性ソーダ水溶液を添加 してアロン S-1045 中のアクリル酸分を完全 中和させた。

その際、中和熱が出るので液温を 20 deg C に保ち、あらかじめ調製した 1%の塩化カルシウム水溶液 100g を、前記分散液中に一気に添加して分散液中の共重合体中和物を架橋させ、ガラスプリットを芯物質としたマイクロカプセルを形成させた。

前記分散液を濾過して生成されたマイクロカプセルを分離し、温度 40 deg C の温水で洗浄し、風乾することによってガラスフリットの表面にアロン S-1045 の中和物の架橋体からなる被膜が形成された乾燥マイクロカプセルを得た。

core substance of for example this microcapsule in surface of otherones binding it does with heating, melting coating substance by factthat it heats, assist is possible binding to inorganic fine particle mutual connection and otherones effectively.

In addition, melting inorganic fine particle which is a core substance substantially withheating a higher temperature, when you use, fusing to uniform in the inorganic fine particle which coating substance which it melts with this high temperature heating melts, it can formlayer of inorganic fine particle which has gloss and gloss.

[0013]

[Working Example(s)]

Below, showing Working Example, with production method of microcapsule of this invention, you explain Production Example of microcapsule which designates the inorganic fine particle as core substance in detail.

[0014]

Working Example 1

2 wt% adding Aron S-1045 (tradename of acrylic copolymer of Toagosei Co. Ltd. (DB 69-056-9892)) to toluene, it formed mixed solution of the total amount 200g, Emulgen 109P (Same below tradename; of boundary surfactant of Kao Corporation (DB 69-053-5703)) it added 35 g in this mixed solution as boundary surfactant, melted completely and acquired organic solvent solution of copolymer.

Adding glass frit 100g to this organic solvent solution, uniform dispersion doing with agitation, itmanufactured dispersion of emulsified state.

Adding 4% caustic soda bath liquid to this dispersion, complete neutralization it did acrylic acid amount in the Aron S-1045.

At that occasion, because heat of neutralization is produced, itmaintained liquid temperature at 20 deg C, adding 1% calcium chloride aqueous solution 100g which ismanufactured beforehand, in aforementioned dispersion at a stroke, the crosslinking doing copolymer neutral substance in dispersion, it formed microcapsule whichdesignates glass frit as core substance.

Filtering aforementioned dispersion, it separated microcapsule which isformed, washed with warm water of temperature 40 deg C, it acquired dry microcapsule where coating which by fact that air dry it does in surface of glass frit consists of crosslinked article of neutral substance of Aron S-1045 wasformed.

[0015]

実施例2

トルエンに、メタクリル酸の共重合体を2重量%加えて全量が200gの混合溶液を生成し、この混合溶液に界面活性剤としてエマルゲン109Pを35g添加し、これを完全に溶解させて共重合体の有機溶剤溶液を得た。

この有機溶剤溶液に、シリカ粉末 100g を添加して撹拌によって均一分散させ、乳化状態の分散液を調製した。

この分散液に、10%苛性ソーダ水溶液を加えてアクリル酸共重合物中のアクリル酸分を完全中和させ、この分散液に 1%塩化カルシウム水溶液 100g を一気に添加して分散液中の共重合体中和物を架橋させ、シリカを芯物質としたマイクロカプセルを形成させた。

前記分散液を濾過して生成されたマイクロカプセルを分離し、温度 37 deg C の温水で洗浄し、風乾することによって、シリカ粉末の表面に架橋された前記メタクリル酸共重合体の中和物の架橋体からなる被膜が形成された乾燥マイクロカプセルを得た。

[0016]

【発明の効果】

この発明のマイクロカプセルの製法は、(メタ)アクリル酸と、該(メタ)アクリル酸と、技(メタ)アクリル酸と共重合体のピニル系単量体との共重合体のピニル系機溶剤溶液に、無機力を添加して乳化状の分散液を生成して乳化状の分散液を生成ルで、この共重合体中和物を関係したができる。

[0017]

この発明の方法で得られたマイクロカプセルは、芯物質である無機質微粒子の表面に確実な被膜が形成されていると共に、形成された被膜物質がマイクロカプセルの利用に際して芯物質相互の結合や、芯物質の他物への結着、あるいは加熱溶融による無機質微粒子の層への光沢の付与などに有効に寄与することができるものである。

[0015]

Working Example 2

2 wt% adding copolymer of methacrylic acid to toluene, total amount formed mixed solution of 200 g, 35 g added Emulgen 109P in this mixed solution as theboundary surfactant, melted this completely and acquired organic solvent solution of the copolymer.

Adding silica powder 100g to this organic solvent solution, uniform dispersion doing with agitation, itmanufactured dispersion of emulsified state.

In this dispersion, complete neutralization doing acrylic acid amount in acrylic acid copolymer including 10% caustic soda bath liquid, adding 1% calcium chloride aqueous solution 100g at a stroke in this dispersion, crosslinking doing copolymer neutral substance in dispersion, it formed microcapsule which designates silica as core substance.

Filtering aforementioned dispersion, it separated microcapsule which isformed, washed with warm water of temperature 37 deg C, by fact that air dry it does, it acquired dry microcapsule where coating which consists of the crosslinked article of neutral substance of aforementioned methacrylic acid copolymer which crosslinking is donewas formed in surface of silica powder.

[0016]

[Effects of the Invention]

production method of microcapsule of this invention adding inorganic fine particle to the organic solvent solution of copolymer (meth) which is acquired with (meth) acrylic acid and withcopolymerization of said (meth) acrylic acid and copolymerizable other vinyl monomer ,forms dispersion of emulsified state , neutralizes (meth) acrylic acid amount of the copolymer in this dispersion , designates inorganic fine particle as core substance by fact that crosslinking it does this copolymer neutral substance , microcapsule which designates crosslinked article of copolymer neutral substance as coating substance can be produced easily and inexpensive .

[0017]

microcapsule which is acquired with method of this invention as the assured coating is formed to surface of inorganic fine particle which is a core substance, coating substance which was formed connection of core substance phase * and is something whichcan be contributed effectively to binding, to other ones of core substance or granting etc gloss to layer of inorganic fine particle with heating and melting attime of utilization of microcapsule.

JP1993015772A 1993-1-26

Bibliographic Fields

Document Identity

(19)【発行国】

日本国特許庁(JP)

(12)【公報種別】

公開特許公報(A)

(11)【公開番号】

特開平5-15772

(43)【公開日】

平成5年(1993)1月26日

Public Availability

(43)【公開日】

平成5年(1993)1月26日

Technical

(54)【発明の名称】

マイクロカプセルの製法

(51)【国際特許分類第5版】

B01J 13/14

[FI]

B01J 13/02 B 8317-4G

【請求項の数】

2

【全頁数】

3

Filing

【審査請求】

未請求

(21)【出願番号】

特願平3-198422

(22)【出願日】

平成3年(1991)7月12日

(19) [Publication Office]

Japan Patent Office (JP)

(12) [Kind of Document]

Unexamined Patent Publication (A)

(11) [Publication Number of Unexamined Application]

Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 5- 15772

(43) [Publication Date of Unexamined Application]

1993 (1993) January 26*

(43) [Publication Date of Unexamined Application]

1993 (1993) January 26*

(54) [Title of Invention]

PRODUCTION METHOD OF MICROCAPSULE

(51) [International Patent Classification, 5th Edition]

B01J 13/14

[FI]

B01J 13/02 B 831731 G

[Number of Claims]

2

[Number of Pages in Document]

3

[Request for Examination]

Unrequested

(21) [Application Number]

Japan Patent Application Hei 3- 198422

(22) [Application Date]

1991 (1991) July 12*

(C) WPI/Derwent

AN - 1993-070329 [09]

A -[001] 014 03-034 06-074 075 076 077 09-13-230 231 24-27& 28& 316 332 359 398 427 431 445 473 477 57& 582 59& 62& 726

AP - JP19910198422 19910712

CPY - NIPP

DC - A32 J04 L01

DR - 1544-U 1694-U 1966-U

FS - CPI

IC - B01J13/14

KS - 0044 0229 0411 0412 0418 0419 2001 2020 2198 2202 2318 2378 2427 2440 2493 2507 2729 2847 3003 3152 3173 3267 3317

MC - A04-F04 A10-E A11-B05D A11-C02 A12-W05 J04-A06 L02-A03 L02-J02B

PA - (NIPP) NIPPON INST BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

PN - JP5015772 A 19930126 DW199309 B01J13/14 003pp

PR - JP19910198422 19910712

XA - C1993-031011

XIC - B01J-013/14

- AB J05015772 Prodn. comprises preparing an emulsion by adding inorganic fine particles (core material) to an organic solvent soln. of copolymer of (meth)acrylic acid and vinyl monomer which is capable of copolymerising with the (meth)acrylic acid; neutralising the (meth)acrylic acid portion; and crosslinking the neutralised copolymer to form microcapsules of crosslinked neutralised copolymer contg. inorganic fine particles as the core material.
 - USE/ADVANTAGE Titanium oxide, silica and alumina are economically encapsulated by the method.
 - In an example, Aron S-1045 (acrylic copolymer or TOAGOSEI CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO.) (2 wt.%) was added to toluene to prepare a 200g soln., Emulgen 109P (surfactant of Kao Corp.) (35g) was further added to form organic solvent of copolymer. Glass frit (100g) was dispersed into the soln. to form emulsion after neutralising the acrylic acid portion in Aron S-1045 by adding 4% NaOH soln. and 1% NaCl aq. soln. 100g was instantaneously added to crosslink the neutralised copolymer in the emulsion to form microcapsule contg. glass frit. The dried microcapsule had Aron S-1045 neutralised crosslinked fil(Dwg.0/0)

AW - METHACRYLIC]

AKW - METHACRYLIC

IW - MICROCAPSULE PRODUCE ENCAPSULATE SILICA ALUMINA ADD INORGANIC FINE PARTICLE SOLUTION POLYVINYL METHO POLYACRYLIC ACID COPOLYMER NEUTRALISE ACID PORTION CROSSLINK

IKW - MICROCAPSULE PRODUCE ENCAPSULATE SILICA ALUMINA ADD INORGANIC FINE PARTICLE SOLUTION POLYVINYL METHO POLYACRYLIC ACID COPOLYMER NEUTRALISE ACID PORTION CROSSLINK

NC - 001

OPD - 1991-07-12

ORD - 1993-01-26

PAW - (NIPP) NIPPON INST BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

TI - Microcapsule prodn., used for encapsulation of silica, alumina, etc. - by adding inorganic fine particles to soln. of vinyl]-(meth)acrylic] acid copolymer, neutralising acid portion, crosslinking, etc.

This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:
☐ BLACK BORDERS
☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
OTHER:

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.